

KROLENKO, S.A.

Studying the contractions of isolated muscle fibers [with summary
in English]. Izv. AN SSSR Ser.biol. no.3:313-326 My-Je '58

(MIRA 11:6)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Laboratoriya
fiziologii kletki.
(MUSCLE)

KROLENKO, S. A.

USSR / Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological). Neuromuscular Physiology T

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No 21, 1958, 97815

Author : Krolenko, S. A.

Inst : Not given

Title : Analysis of Relative Tension-Time for an Isolated Muscle Fiber

Orig Pub: Biofizika, 1958, 3, No 1, 14-22

Abstract: In the wide range of stimulation continuance, the curve of tension time for a single isolated tetanized muscle fiber (specimen n. ischiaducus-m. iliofibularis) of the frog was studied. The curves corresponded well to the theoretical formula of Hill and the formula of Nasonov and Rosenthal over

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USSR / Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological). Neuromuscular Physiology T

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No 21, 1958, 97815

periods of sufficient small and fairly large durations of stimulation. But over periods of median durations (on the order of 0.02 msec) the threshold of fiber was higher than the one calculated theoretically. The curve of muscle fiber differed from that of the nerve by its constants as well as by configuration. It did not change by curarization or denervation of the fiber and consequently was a purely muscular alpha curve.

Card 2/2

ZHUKOV, Ye.K.; KROLENKO, S.A.

Dmitrii Nikolaevich Nasonov; obituary. Vest. LGU 13 no.15:158-160
'58. (MIRA 11:9)
(Nasonov, Dmitrii Nikolaevich, 1894-1957)

TROSHIN, A.S., VARENINOV, A.A., KROLENKO, S.A., NIKOL'SKIY, N.N.

Dmitrii Nikolaevich Nasonov. Fiziol.zhur. 44 no.12:1166-1169
D'58 (MIRA 12:1)
(NASONOV, DMITRII NIKOLAEVICH, 1895-1957)

AUTHOR: Krolenko, S. A. SOV/20-20-3-58/67

TITLE: Variation of the Stress-Duration Curve of an Isolated Muscle Fibre Treated With Calcium Chloride
(Izmeneniye krivoy napryazheniye-vremya dlya izolirovannogo myshechnogo volokna pri deystvii khloristogo kal'tsiya)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 120, Nr 3, pp. 647-649 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Recently it was proved that it is the best to express the dependency of the stimulation-intensity on the duration of stimulation by an empiric equation $i = \frac{a}{t^n} + b$ (Refs. 1,2). The constant n denotes the slope of the left, straight-lined part of the curve mentioned in the title, which is represented in a logarithmic scale; at different objects its value oscillates between 0.50 and 1.00. This value n, characteristic for this or that object, is very stable and apparently does not vary with respect to its functional state (Refs. 3 - 8). The author investigated

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Variation of the Stress-Duration Curve of an Isolated Muscle Fibre Treated With Calcium Chloride SOV/ 20 120-3-58/67

the curve at discussion of an isolated tetanic thread of the malleofibularis of the Rana temporaria at different CaCl_2 concentrations in a Ringer's solution within 10 - 15 hours on single stimulations of any taken intensity by a concentration of the same intensity. The curve at discussion is characterized by a constant $n = 1$. After a treatment of 2 - 7 hours with 0.25, 0.50 and 0.75% CaCl_2 , the contractions do not remain gradual, but the course of a single contraction a) suffers a considerable loss of height/ b) the contractions become more extended with respect to time mainly on account of the relaxation phase. Especially during the first contractions after the onset of the alteration the period of relaxation of the fibre can delay for dozens of seconds. In the case of a treatment with all 3 investigated CaCl_2 concentrations, a decrease of irritability of the fibre toward the current of all periods, occurs (table 1) The constant n remains unchanged = 1.0. From a duration of stimulation between

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Variation of the Stress-Duration Curve of an Isolated 30V/20-120-3-58/67
Muscle Fibre Treated With Calcium Chloride

0,08 to 0,04 m/second the excitability decreases the more, the shorter the stimulus was, that means that the value of the constant grows bigger than 1,0, namely 1,08 - 2,90. (Figure 1). From figure 1 we can further see that the variation of the thresholds for currents of short duration is not accompanied by a corresponding variation of the right part of the curve stress - duration. Thus at a treatment with 0,50 and 0,75% CaCl_2 a reversible variation of the constant n takes place. This is all the more frequent and distinct, the higher the concentration of treatment is. Neither KCl_2 , nor sodium citrate, ethanol α -dinitrophenol nor mono-iodine acetate were able to cause a variation of the constant. Thus it is possible that the value of that constant n of the equation mentioned before may exceed unity. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 11 references, which are Soviet.

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Variation of the Stress-Duration Curve of an Isolated Muscle Fibre Treated With Calcium Chloride SOV/20-120 3-58/67

ASSOCIATION: Institut tsitologii Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of Cytology AS USSR)

PRESENTED: February 19, 1958, by Ye. N. Pavlovskiy Member,
Academy of Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: February 12, 1958

1. Muscles--Stresses 2. Calcium chloride--Physiological
effects 3. Mathematics--Applications

Card 4/4

KROLENKO, S.A.; NIKOL'SKIY, N.N.

Symposium on the problem of permeability and biopotentials.

TSitologiya 4 no.1:98-99 Ja-F '62.

(MIRA 15:4)

(PERMEABILITY--CONGRESSES)

(ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY--CONGRESSES)

TROSHIN, A.S.; PARIBOK, V.P.; KROLENKO, S.A.

Cytology in practice. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. biol. 27 no.1:127-130
Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Institute tsitologii AN SSSR.
(CYTOLOGY)

KROLENKO, S. A. and TSIFRINOVICH, S. Ya.

"The Effect of Calcium Ions on the Contraction and Action Potential
of the Frog Muscle Fiber." pp.40

Institute of Cytology AS USSR Laboratory of Cell Physiology

II Nauchnaya Konferentsiya Instituta Tsitologii AN SSSR. Tezisy Dokladov
(Second Scientific Conference of the Institute of Cytology of the Academy
of Sciences USSR, Abstracts of Reports), Leningrad, 1962 88 pp.

JPRS 20,634

KROLENKO, S.A.; NIKOL'SKIY, N.N.

Distribution of cyanol between the giant axon of the squid
and its environment. TSitologiya 5 no.4:414-419 J1-Ag '63.
(MIRA 17:8)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologii kletki Instituta tsitologii AN
SSSR, Leningrad.

KROLENKO, S.A.; TSIFRINOVICH, S.Ya.

Effect of change in the calcium ion concentration in Ringer's solution on the contraction and action potential of muscle fibers. TSitologiya 5 no.6:665-670 N-D '63.

(MIRA 17:10)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologii kletki Instituta tsitologii AN SSSR, Leningrad.

KROLENKO, S.A.; ADAMYAN, S.Ya.; VINOGRADOVA, N.A.; NIKOL'SKIY, N.N.

Osmotic properties of the muscle fibers of a frog. Tsitologia
7 no.2:173-181 Mr-Apr '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologii kletki Instituta tsitologii AN SSSR,
Leningrad.

KROLENKO, V. I.

Relation between bioelectric phenomena and the specific activity
of cells. Tsitologiya 7 no.4:480-493 J1-Ag '65.

1. Laboratoriya fiziologii kletki instituta tsitologii AN SSSR,
Leningrad. (MIRA 18:9)

3:89 KROLENKO, V. F.

Mekhnizatsiya i avtomatizatsiya mayki posudy i rozliva vina i B
utylki. Kishinev. 1954. 32 s. s. chert; 4 l. chert. 20 sm znaniy
sretsialistov nar khozyaystva. Tsikl Tekhnologiya binodeliya.
Lektsiya N217). 250 ekz B. Ts - avt ukazan Na 1-y s. (54-57745)
683,56

KROLENKO, V.F.; LETVAGIN, I.F.

[Short course in descriptive geometry; a course of lectures
for students of Kishinev State University] Kratkii kurs na-
cheritatel'noi geometrii; kurs lektsii dlia studentov KGU.
Kishinev, Kishinevskii gos. univ., 1963. 355 p.

(MIRA 17:12)

KROLENKO, Yu.N., inzh.; MAYYER, Ya.M., prof.

Method for constructing the profile of the cam of a fuel pump
according to given law of motion of the plunger in the operational
area. Teplovoz.1 sud.dvig. no.3:205-211 '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(Diesel engines)

KROLEVETS, I.P.

Complications following esophagofundopanatomosis in cardiospasm.
Khirurgiya no.6:102 Jo '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey khirurgii (zav. -- prof. N.I. Yermeyev)
Omskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(CARDIOSPASM)

KROLEVETS, I.P. (Omsk, Kemerovskaya ul., d. 98a, kv.13)

Interposition of the ileocecal segment between the esophagus
and the stomach in an experiment. Grudn. khir. 4 no.5:98-100
S-0'62 (MIRA 17:3)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey khirurgii (zav. - prof. N.I.Yeremeyer)
Omskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni M.I.Kalinina.

109-8-11/17

AUTHORS: Temkin, S.Ye. and Krolevets, K.M.

TITLE: The Effect of Temporary Deterioration of the Rectifying Characteristics of Crystal Diodes during their Work at High Frequencies. (Effekt vremennogo ukhudsheniya detektiruyushchikh svoystv kristallicheskikh diodov pri rabote ikh na vysokikh chastotakh)

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i Elektronika, 1957, Vol. II, Nr 8, pp.1062-1070 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A number of experimental investigations were carried out on point contact semi conductor diodes at microwaves. The measuring equipment (shown in Fig.1) consists of an ultra high frequency generator producing pulses of 5 W output power; the pulses have a duration of 1 microsec and a repetition frequency of 1000 c/s. Altogether 100 different detector diodes were measured. It was found that if a diode is subjected to the action of short, powerful pulses (as in the equipment of Fig.1), the rectified current gradually decreases. The process takes several tens of secs and reaches a steady state value. When the pulsing is interrupted the diode recovers and after a few minutes its characteristic returns to the original value.

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109-8-11/17

The Effect of Temporary Deterioration of the Rectifying Characteristics of Crystal Diodes during their Work at High Frequencies.

it can be represented by a ratio $\frac{J_1 - J_2}{J_1}$ where J_1 is

the rectified current at the inception of the experiment and J_2 is the steady state current after the deterioration. The experimental results are shown graphically in Figs.2 to 10. An attempt is made to explain the mechanism of the process. It is thought that the effect can be explained by assuming that in the near-contact area of a silicon detector, there exist some capturing centres which can capture the electrons and thus form negative ions. The capturing centres form a space charge in the region of the barrier layer, which leads to a decrease in the thickness of the barrier layer and ultimately, to the deterioration of the rectifying properties of the diode, due to the effective increase of the capacitance of the barrier. After the disappearance of the pulse a process of deionization of the capturing centres takes place and the detector

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109-8-11/17

The Effect of Temporary Deterioration of the Rectifying Characteristics of Crystal Diodes during their Work at High Frequencies.

returns to its original state. There are 11 figures and 4 references, of which 1 is Slavic.

SUBMITTED: April 5, 1956.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 3/3

YANOVICH, V.S.; KROLEVETS, K.M.; ALTAYSKIY, Yu.M.

Highly sensitive germanium phototriode. Avtom.1 prib. no.1:69-71
'59. (MIRA 13:10)

(Photoelectric cells) (Germanium)

ANDROSYUK, N.G.; GERASYUTENKO, N.L.; KROLEVETS, K.M.; SAF'YAN, D.I.

Automatic differential refractometer with a photoelectric cell.
Avtom.1 prib. no.1:52-56 Ja-Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Institut avtomatiki Gosplana USSR.
(Refractometer)

KROLEVETS, K.M.; MISHCHENKO, S.V.; KALMYKOVA, V.P.; MAL'TSEVA, N.D.

Photorelay equipped with a germanium phototriode, Avtom.1
prib. no.1:59-62 Ja-Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Institut avtomatiki Gosplana USSR.
(Electric relays)

S/109/62/007/006/013/024
D271/D308

9.4160

AUTHORS: Gorbach, T. Ya., Gribnikov, Z. S. and Krolevets, K. M.

TITLE: Photo-EMF of non-uniformly irradiated p-n junctions

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 7, no. 6, 1962,
1020-1029

TEXT: The equation for a two-dimensional carrier flow in a non-uniformly irradiated junction is solved for arbitrary line irradiations, in infinite and finite specimens. Lucovsky has solved a similar equation only for the small signal case. The assumptions are: The p-region is equipotential, the potential of the n-region depends only on the distance from the light line, minority carriers travel normally to the junction and their density is small compared with that of the majority carriers. The photovoltage equation is solved for an infinite junction, for the region near the light-dark boundary and for the region about an irradiated strip. Potential distribution is also derived for a finite junction. Theoretical results were confronted with experimental mea-

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Photo-EMP of ...

S/109/62/007/006/013/024
D271/D508

measurements on Ge diffusion junctions doped with antimony. The production and properties of experimental samples are described, and some results are shown in graphs and discussed, stressing the significance of finite dimensions of samples. Among the conclusions are the following: The photovoltage undergoes continuous changes between the light and dark regions and, with small signals, follows exponential law, whereas with strong irradiation the potential rise in the light region is faster. The difference between the maximum and the boundary potential becomes smaller when the width of the light line is decreased. Potential at the edge of the sample is higher than it would be in an infinite junction at the same distance, and tends to a saturation limit as irradiation is increased. The influence of contacts may be considerable even when their dimensions are small. The agreement between the theory and experiments is satisfactory. There are 7 figures and 3 tables.

SUBMITTED: November 9, 1961

Card 2/2

S/109/62/007/006/023/024
D234/D308

9,4160

AUTHORS: Gorbach, T. Ya. and Krolevets, K. M.

TITLE: A longitudinal photocell at high illumination intensities

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 7, no. 6, 1962, 1057-1060

TEXT: The authors consider the possibility of eliminating the dependence of readings of a photocell on the intensity of illumination, by utilizing the phenomenon of 'saturation' of transverse potential difference (discussed by the authors in previous publications) with increasing illumination in case of sharp boundaries between light and shadow. An equation is derived for the longitudinal potential difference between end points of the cell; the equation does not contain illumination intensity. Results of tests carried out on silicon and germanium specimens of longitudinal photocells are given. The authors express their gratitude to Z. S. Gribnikov for discussion and to To Yen Ch'ang for help in experiments. There.

Card 1/2

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B

A longitudinal photocell ...

S/109/62/007/006/023/024
D234/D308

are 4 figures.

SUBMITTED: December 26, 1961

✓
B

Card 2/2

ANDROSYUK, N.G. [Androsiuk, M.H.]; GERASYUTENKO, N.L. [Herasiutenko, N.L.];
KROLEVETS, K.M. [Krolevets', K.M.]; SAF'YAN, D.I. [Saf"ian, D.I.]

Automatic flow refractometer. Ukr.fiz.zhur. 7 no.11:1231-1236
N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Institut avtomatiki, Kiyev.
(Refractometer)

ADMISSION NM: AT3002392 Pz-4 JD/AT/IJP(2) 5/2927/62/000/000/0122/5124
 RDS/ENT(1)/ENG(2), ENF(1), ENF(2) 5/2927/62/000/000/0122/5124
 AFETC/132, 530-1

AUTHOR: Gorbach, T. Ya.; Gribnikov, Z. S.; Krolavets, K. M.

TITLE: Photo-emf of an electron-hole junction under a nonuniform illumination
 [Report of the All-Union Conference on Semiconductor Devices held in Tashkent from
 2 to 7 October 1961]

SOURCE: Elektronno-dy*rochny*ye perakhody* v poluprovodnikakh. Tashkent, Izd-vo
 AN UzSSR, 1962, 122-124

TOPIC TAGS: photo-emf, n-p junction photo-emf

ABSTRACT: Distribution of photo-emf over an electron-hole junction is determined
 by a differential equation which is examined in the article. Potential
 distribution near the light-shade boundary is considered for low- and high-
 intensity illuminations. The theory was experimentally verified on electron-hole
 junctions in germanium. Rectangular 15 x 2-mm samples had 3 ohmic contacts each
 and were illuminated either in such a way that a sharp light-shade boundary was
 formed or with a luminous dash. Orig. art. has: 10 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR (Academy of Sciences SSSR); Akademiya nauk
 Uzbekskoy SSR (Tashkent St. Un.)

Card 1/2/

KROLEVETS, K.M.

Principal design relationships of position-sensitive photoreceivers
with photoelectric diodes. Radiotekh. i elektron. 8 no.10:1749-1755
0 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

KROLEVETS, K.M.; MISHCHENKO, S.V.

Indicator of metal position in heat treating furnaces. Avt. 1
prib. no.4:49-51 O-D '64 (MIRA 18:2)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000826620011-5

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000826620011-5"

NO REF NO.

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000826620011-5

1 2 3 4 5
6 7 8 9 10

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000826620011-5"

ACCESSION NR: AP4040915

S/0109/64/009/006/1055/1064

AUTHOR: Krolevets, K. M.

TITLE: Experimental study of the photodiode mode in longitudinal photocells

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 9, no. 6, 1964, 1055-1064

TOPIC TAGS: photocell, germanium photocell, silicon photocell, photodiode

ABSTRACT: An experimental study of the photodiode behavior of Ge and Si photocells is reported. An n-p junction was formed by Sb diffusion into Ge and Al into Si to a depth of 20-40 microns. The effect of the position of an illuminated spot on the output signal, the effect of illumination on the photo current, the effect of series resistance on the sensitivity, and the effect of the supply voltage were determined at low and medium illuminations. At high illumination, a "saturation" of the output signal was observed. Both Ge and Si photocells were found suitable for photodiode-type applications, particularly for modulated-light cases. For

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ACCESSION NR: AP4040915

measuring the travel of the light spot, a photodiode compensation operation is deemed expedient as it provides (with light modulation) readings which are stable within a few tenths of a micron and independent of the illumination and temperature. "The author is deeply grateful to T. Ya. Gorbach for his/her invaluable assistance in preparing the experimental specimens. The author is also thankful to N. G. Androsyuk and N. L. Gerasyutenko for their help in conducting the measurements." Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 12Apr63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EC

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

KROLEVETS', Konstantin Mikhaylovich, inzh.; ZVEZDIN, S.V.,
kand. tekhn. nauk, ratsenzent.

[Position-sensitive photocells] Slidkuiuchi fotoelementy.
Kyiv, Tekhnika, 1965. 139 p. (MIRA 18:7)

KROLEVETS, K.M.; MISHCHENKO, S.V.

Photorelay for indicating the position of metal in the stand of a
blooming mill. Avtom. i prib. no.2:45-47 Ap-Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000826620011-5

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000826620011-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000826620011-5

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000826620011-5"

ACC NRI ATG034351

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0079/0091

AUTHOR: Avvazova, L. S.; Gorbach, T. Ya.; Krolevets, K. M.; Savelov, V. N.

44
43

ORG: Institute of Automation, Ministry of Instrument Making, SSSR
(Institut avtomatiki Ministerstva priborostroyeniya SSSR)

81

TITLE: Four-element position-sensitive photodiodes 25

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Poluprovodnikovaya tekhnika i mikroelektronika
(Semiconductor engineering and microelectronics). Kiev, Naukova dumka,
1966, 79-91

TOPIC TAGS: photodiode, semiconductor diode, light modulation

ABSTRACT: Position-sensitive photodiodes have been produced which are based on n-p diffusion junctions in Ge doped with antimony and Si doped with boron. A 4 x 4 mm semiconductor n-p plate was divided into four equal parts by two perpendicular cuts which were deeper than the n-p junction and were 0.1 mm wide. Electrodes were deposited on the surface of each of the four photodiodes to record the output signal. In the Ge photodiodes the density of the reverse saturation current was 1—2 mamp/mm²; photosensitivity of the samples was 20—30 mamp/lm. The figures for Si photodiodes were (2—3)10⁻³ mamp/mm (at 3 v), and

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L 07848-67

ACC NR: AT6034351

3—4 mamp/lm, respectively. The photodiodes were investigated in a balancing network. Basic characteristics were measured with the use of a round light spot ($2\ell = 1.6$ mm); the apparatus provided $\pm 3 \mu$ readout shift accuracy. The luminous flux corresponding to the noise level of the photodiodes equalled 5×10^{-10} lm with a 1-cps bandwidth (at 400-cps frequency). This flux permitted the shift resolution at approximately $0.001 \mu\text{m}$ to be determined. In measurements made with light modulation, the position of zero during 15—20 hr measurements and also at fixed elevated temperatures (up to 343K for Co and 373K for Si) was maintained within a few tens of microns. In measurements with constant illumination and electric modulation of the output signal, the position of zero was considerably less stable. The photoresponse constant was $1.5 \mu\text{sec}$ at loads of 3 kohm and $3 \mu\text{sec}$ at 12 kohm . Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 1 table, and 15 formulas.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: Feb65/ ORIG REF: 005/ ATD PRESS: 5102

Curd 2/2 ENC

Ion'kov, A. M., Ionkarchuk, A. S. and Krolevets, I. M. - "On the dynamic problems of elasticity of steel (mining) ropes," Doklady Akad. nauk Ukr. SSR, No. 5, 1948, p. 42-45, (In Ukrainian, resume in Russian)

SO: U-4355, 14 August 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 15, 1949.)

GRISHKOVA, N.P., professor; VARVAK, P.M., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk,
retsensent; KROLEVETS, M.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redakter.

[Optical method of determining stresses in machine parts] Opticheski
metod opredeleniia napriazhenii v detaliakh mashin. Kiev, Gos. nauch-
no-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostreit.lit-ry. [Ukr. etd-nie] 1953. 50 p.
(Machinery--Testing) (Strains and stresses) (MLRA 7:7)

AKOLEVETS, M.S.

PEN'KOV, A.M.; AKOLEVETS, M.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Conveyer installations with steel chain traction. Ugol' 29 no.11:
24-27 '54. (MLRA 7:11)

1. Institut gornogo dela im. M.M.Fedorova Akademii nauk USSR.
2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk USSR (for Pen'kov)
(Conveying machinery)

USSR.

2952. CONVEYOR INSTALLATIONS WITH STEEL ROPES AS PULLING MEANS.
Pen'kov, A.M. and Krolevets, M.S. (Ugol (Coal), Nov. 1954, 21-27).
Illustrated descriptions and test figures are given for scraper, plate, and
belt conveyors in which the working members are attached to two endless ropes
by split wedge-shaped members clamped over sleeves which are pressed on to the
ropes. The wedge-shaped clamps fit in V pulleys at the ends of the run. (L).

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 3, p 154 (USSR) SOV/124-57-3-3730

AUTHOR: Krolevets, M. S.

TITLE: On the Problem of the Modulus of Elasticity of Steel Cables (K voprosu o module uprugosti stal'nykh kanatov)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Issledovaniya po vopr. ustoychivosti i prochnosti. Kiyev, AN UkrSSR, 1956, pp 243-253

ABSTRACT: The determination of the modulus of elasticity by means of static tension tests produces underrated values as a result of the development of relaxation processes during slow loading. To afford a means for calculating the dynamic modulus, measurements were taken of the longitudinal-oscillation frequency of a 20 m-long steel cable with a weight suspended at its end. Wire strain gages were glued onto the steel cable, and their recordings were recorded by a loop oscillograph. With the frequency known it was possible to calculate the propagation velocity of the elastic wave as well as the modulus, which latter turned out to be independent of the stress distribution and exceeded the static modulus in the majority of cases by 10 to 20 and in some individual cases by 30%. In the case of an absence of

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On the Problem of the Modulus of Elasticity of Steel Cables

SOV/124-57-3-3730

experimental data the author recommends the following formula for the determination of modulus E:

$$E = K \frac{g}{S} 10^8 \text{ kg/cm}^2,$$

where g is the weight per running meter (kg/m), S is the cross-sectional area of the metallic part of the rope (mm²), and K is an empirical coefficient, varying from 1.25 to 2.10 depending on the type of cable. The author's statements with regard to a greater energy dissipation in irreversible processes during dynamic loadings than during static loadings is erroneous.

N. N. Davidenko

Card 2/2

KORMENYAKO, Aleksandr Stepanovich; KREMENSHTEYN, Lev Isaakovich;
PETROVSKIY, Sergey Dmitriyevich; OVSIYENKO, Grigoriy
Mikhaylovich; BAKHANOV, Vasilii Yefimovich; KROLEYETS, M.S.,
dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; PILIPENKO, Yu.P.,
red.; GORNOSTAYPOL'SKAYA, M.S., tekhn.red.

[Project work for course credit in the theory of mechanisms
and machines] Kursovoe proektirovanie po teorii mekhanizmov
i mashin. Izd.3., dop. i perer. Pod red. A.S.Korenisko.
Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry,
1960. 259 p. (MIRA 14:3)
(Mechanical engineering)

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retsenzent; ALENICHEVA, Ye.A., inzh., retsenzent;
PUCHKO, N.F., inzh., retsenzent; KUTSEVOL, A.I., inzh.,
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tekhizdat USSR. Pt.1. 1963. 271 p. (MIRA 16:12)
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PA 28/4976

USSR/Chemistry - Carbon, Determination of Oct 48

"Determination of Suspended Carbon in Insulating
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Metal Plant imeni Petrovskiy, 1 p

"Zavod Lab" Vol XIV, No 10

Outlines method to determine small amounts of
carbon in transformer oils which tend to reduce
insulation properties.

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"The Use of Osteosynthesis For Treatment of Broken Tubular Bones," Voenno-Med.
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Diagnostic value of arthropneumography in meniscal injury.
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Jun 48

"Problem of the Determination of Fatigue Limits," A. I. Kochetov, A. D.
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PA 14/49 T37

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(Building materials--Testing) (Power presses) (Manometer)

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Occurrence of hydrocarbons in the Polish Lowland in the light
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(BLOOD PROTEINS, determ.

electrophoresis with tannin turbidimetry (Pol))

POLAND

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"Behavior of Certain Metabolites in the Blood of Young Cattle Fed on Large Quantities of Carbohydrates"

Lublin, Medycyna Weterynaryjna, Vol 22, No 6, 1966, pp 366-369.

Abstract: The effects of feeding young black-white lowland bullocks on large amounts of carbohydrates and fermented corn were studied. The group fed on potatoes exhibited a greater amylolytic activity than the group fed on corn silage. The potato-fed group had a higher and constant blood sugar level. It also exhibited a higher blood and muscle protein levels, greater weight increase and somewhat better fodder utilization. Contains 4 Tables, 1 Figure and 17 references (5 Polish, 9 Western, 1 Czechoslovak and 2 German-language).

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no.8:28 Ag '57. (MIRA 12:4)

(Road construction)

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laying thin pavements mixed on the road. Avt. dor. 21 no.2:12
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1. Glavnyy inzhener Kirovogradskoy mashinnodorozhnoy stantsii
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Radzie Ministrow, Warszawa.

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Phosphorous and complex fertilizers in the world. Chemik
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25

Production of Indanthrene Red RK. I. G. Kroth.
J. Chem. Ind. (U. S. S. R.) 1, No. 1, 24 (1934). In
the 2-stage synthesis of Indanthrene Red RK by the
method of Ger. pat. 537,598, the reaction of condensation
of the intermediate 1-*N*-acetylthiomo-2-anthraquinone-
carboxylic acid with PCl_5 is improved with the formation
of 90% of the dye by substituting C_6H_6 solvent for PhNH_2
and increasing the reaction temp. to 120° . C. Blane

ASS-52A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCEDURES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																									
<p>Val dyes. L. G. Kravik. Russ. 53,765, Aug. 31, 1934. Blue helianthrose vat dyes are obtained by bromination of isochloranthrone or violanthrone in an aq. medium.</p>																									
<p>ASD-510 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																									

PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX																									
1ST AND 2ND EDITIONS													3RD AND 4TH EDITIONS												
<p>Purifying leviolanthrene. L. G. Krplik. Russ. 60-004, Nov. 30, 1939. Isoviolanthrene is treated with 15-20 vols. of a 92-3% H_2SO_4 at 40°, kept at this temp. for 4-5 hrs., filtered, and washed first with H_2SO_4, and then with water to complete removal of the H_2SO_4.</p>																									
<p>418-11A DETAILUPONAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																									

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000826620011-5

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000826620011-5"

KROLIK. L. G.

USSR/Chemistry - Amino-Phenyl

Dec 48

"Formation of 2,2'-Diaminodiphenyl During the Regrouping of Hydrazobenzene,"
V. O. Lukashevich, L. G. Krolik, State Sci Res Inst of Org Intermediate
Products and Dyes imeni K. Ye. Voroshilov, 2 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXIII, No 5

Observed action of dry hydrogen chloride on hydrazobenzene solution in ether,
benzene and similar solvents in the hope of obtaining 2,2'-diaminodiphenyl.
A toluene solution was worked out to produce results desired. Submitted by
Acad S. I. Vol'fkovich 16 Oct 48.

PA 55/49T10

KROLIK, L. G.

FA 29/49T11

USSR/Chemistry - Organic Compounds
Chemistry - Rearrangements

Mar 49

"Peculiarities in Regrouping Hydrazo Compounds of the
Naphthalene Series," L. G. Krolik, V. O. Lukashevich,
Sci Res Inst Org Intermediate Products and Dyes, 4 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXV, No 1

Meisenheimer and Witte, reducing 2,2'-azonaphthalene
with zinc dust in an alcoholic alkali solution, dis-
covered that 2,2'-diamino-1,1'-dinaphthyl forms along
with the hydrazo compound. Authors attempt to clarify
explanation of this phenomenon. Submitted by Acad
B. A. Kazanskiy, 3 Jan 49.

29/49T11

KROGLIK, I. G.

Chem Abs

V. 48 25 Jan 54

Organic Chem

✓ Action of methyl iodide on hydrazobenzene. I. G. Krolik and V. O. Lukashevich. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 87, 226-227 (1952); cf. Pongrats, *et al.*, *C.A.* 40, 6068¹.—Powd. (PhNH)₂ (2.34 g.) let stand at room temp. in 80 g. MeI 5 days gave 2.352 g. colorless product (I), m. 146-60°, while the filtrate on evapn. gave 1.065 g. (PhN):₂, m. 67°. I treated with aq. alkali yields PhNH₂, but when heated dry it forms PhNMe₂. I agrees in compn. with C₁₂H₁₀NI, but its mol. wt. (cryoscopic) is 114-22. Although apparently homogeneous, I is readily sepd. into components by crystn. from EtOH, yielding a product, C₁₂H₁₀NI, m. 210° (see P. above), identified as PhNMe₂I. The mother liquor yields PhNH₂.HI. When crude I was made alk. in aq. medium and PhNH₂ extd. with C₆H₆, while the neutralized aq. layer was evapd., the quantitative detn. of the components showed that I consists of 2 moles PhNH₂.HI and 1 mole PhNMe₂I. Thus (PhNH)₂ forms a 2:1 mixt. of (PhN):₂ and PhNH₂, the latter yielding PhNMe₂I and PhNH₂.HI. If 2.9 g. PhNH₂ and 90 g. MeI are let stand 7 days at 0° the ppt. (7.25 g.) m. 147-50° and contains 96% PhNMe₂I and 95% PhNH₂.HI (isolated as BzNHPh); traces of PhNMe₂ are found in the filtrate; treatment of PhNH₂ with PhNMe₂.HI in a test reaction run in C₆H₆ resulted in almost complete binding of the HI by PhNH₂. In several expts. with (PhNH)₂ and MeI the results were anomalous although the same materials and technique were used (the yield of ppt. was low and the PhNH₂.HI content higher than given above). G. M. Kosolapoff

OK-14

(2)

MF 7-27-54

KROLIK, L.G.; LUKASHNICH, V.O.; KAZANSKIY, B.A., akademik.

Hydrazobenzene hydrochloride and some of its conversions. Dokl. AN SSSR 93
no.4:663-666 D '53. (MIRA 6:11)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR (for Kazanskiy). 2. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organicheskikh poluproduktov i krasiteley im. K.Ye. Voroshilova (for Krolík and Lukashevich).
(Hydrazobenzene)

Hydrazobenzene hydrochloride and some of its conversions. Dokl. AN SSSR 93, no. 4, 1953, pp. 663-666. (MIRA 6:11)

Hydrazobenzene hydrochloride and some of its conversions. Dokl. AN SSSR 93, no. 4, 1953, pp. 663-666. (MIRA 6:11)

KROLIK, L.G., kand. khim. nauk.

Phthalocyanine dyes for textiles. Khim. nauka i prom. 3 no.2:212-219
'58. (MIRA 11:6)

(Dyes and dyeing)

JG7/ 20-120-2-25/63

AUTHORS: Lukashevich, V. O., Krolik, L. G.

TITLE: The Disproportionation of Hydrazo Compounds on Heating With Amine Salts and Weak Acids (Disproportsionirovaniye gidrazosoyedineniy pri nagrevanii s solyami aminov i slabymi kislotami)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 120, Nr 2, pp.316-319 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: As is well known the above-mentioned compounds of the benzene series decompose on moderate heating (100-150°C) in a protective gas and almost exclusively yield disproportionation products. Examples of the authors' own practice are given (table 1). It was possible to them to prove that the disproportionation of the hydrazo compounds is suddenly accelerated in the presence of hydrochloric acids of amino compounds. When the amount of aniline-chlorhydrate is reduced to 10 % of the molar concentration the decomposition of hydrazobenzene takes place more slowly, but still amounts to somewhat above 80 % after 1 hour of heating (experiment Nr 2, table 1). On stronger heating (140-160°C) the partly resinified mass con-

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SOV/ 20-120-2-25/63

The Disproportionation of Hydrazo Compounds on Heating With Amine Salts
and Weak Acids

tains much larger amounts of the regrouping products, among them also about 2 % benzidine. The influence of benzidine-dichlorhydrate and aniline-chlorhydrate upon hydrazobenzene is almost equal; benzidine-monochlorhydrate, due to its weaker dissociation, acts much more weakly (experiment Nr 5, table 1). By utilizing the fact that benzidine, aniline and benzidine-chlorhydrate form a number of compounds the basicity of which consequently decreases the authors succeeded in obtaining the comparatively hard accessible benzidine-monochlorhydrates and their analogues. This was possible by the influence of aniline upon the dichlorates of these bases in aqueous solutions. The yields amounted to 85-90 % of the theoretically possible. The mechanism of reaction is described. If taking into account the individual peculiarities of the other hydrazo compounds it can be stated that on the whole they will follow the example of hydrazobenzene (table 1). It can hardly be doubted that in these cases the process also takes place in 2 stages: the obtained mono-proton hydrazo compound, without having had time to regroup under the influence of a weak acid, undergoes an oxidative-reductive conversion (equation (2)). In connection with this the authors

Card 2/3

307/ 20-120-2-25/63

The Disproportionation of Hydrazo Compounds on Heating With Amine Salts
and Weak Acids

want to prove how large the disproportionation of some hydrazo compounds is in the regrouping process. This concerns above all the compounds with substituents in a para-position to the hydrazo group; many of them readily react with weak acids (table 2). There are 2 tables and 7 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organicheskikh poluproduktov i krasiteley im. K. Ye. Voroshilova
(Scientific Research Institute of Organic Semiproducts and Dyes imeni K. Ye. Voroshilov)

PRESENTED: January 22, 1958, by B. A. Kazanskiy, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: January 18, 1958

1. Cyclic compounds--Heating
2. Amines--Applications
3. Acid--Applications
4. Cyclic compounds--Test results

Card 3/3

MR. L.H., L.G.; LUBASHIN, V.O.

(In regrouping of hydrozo compounds. (orig. prepared. 1/1/60.
no.1:130-139 150. (1/1/60 14:11)
(Hydrozo compounds)

~~5(2,3)~~ 5.3610

AUTHORS: Lukashevich, V. O., Krolik, L. G.

00466

SOV/20-129-1-32/64

TITLE: Investigation of the Rearrangement of Hydrazo Compounds Under the Influence of Nonionized Acids

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 129, Nr 1, pp 117-120 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors first give a description of their experimental results in rearranging hydrazobenzene (I), 2,2'-dimethylhydrazobenzene (II), and 2,2'-dimethoxyhydrazobenzene (III) under the influence of dry HCl and HBr in ether, benzenetoluene mixture (BTG) and without solvent (Table 1). The experimental method is described.
On the rates of rearrangement.
These rates often differ considerably from each other in the presence of nonionized acids and so greatly exceed those in aqueous-alcoholic solutions that comparison becomes difficult. For the purpose of orientation several values with regard to (I), (II), and 2,2'-dichlorohydrazobenzene (IV) are given (Table 3). All experiments were carried out in 95% alcohol at 1-0° C. In non-ionized state HBr reacts as a much stronger acid than HCl: The rates of rearrangement induced by HBr are 100,000 times higher than those of HCl. Only results in ethereal solutions

Card 1/3

66486

Investigation of the Rearrangement of Hydrazo Compounds SOV/20-129-1-32/64
Under the Influence of Nonionized Acids

(experiments Nr 2 and Nr 4) or in BTG (experiments Nr 11 and Nr 12) are comparable. On the salts of hydrazo compounds (Ref 1). The ethereal solutions of halogen hydracids may be considered equilibrium systems. Since the acidity of HX is decreased (see (1)) due to intermolecular interaction, it is easy to prepare salts of a number of hydrazo compounds in ether (Table 3). These salts containing substituents in the positions 3- and 3,3'- of the hydrazo group are comparatively stable whereas the 2,2'- and 4,4'- substituted ones do not form stable salts (except 4-chlorohydrazobenzene). On the basicity of hydrazo compounds. The basicity of any of these compounds may be compared to that of chloranilines. Basicity of hydrazobenzene, for example, is somewhat stronger than that of 2,5-dichloroaniline. Hydrazo compounds with less basicity may be compared with pentachloroaniline. Basicity of 2,2'-dichlorohydrazobenzene is much weaker than that of pentachloroaniline. On the mechanism of rearrangement. The authors proved by several examples that the salts of hydrazo compounds almost exclusively undergo redox transformation in the absence of considerable

Card 2/3

66486

Investigation of the Rearrangement of Hydrazo Compounds SOV/20-129-1-32/64
Under the Influence of Nonionized Acids

excess of acid (2). Consequently, a second acid molecule has to take part in rearrangement. Special experiments proved that the salts of aliphatic-aromatic hydrazines are very weak bases. The authors consider most probable a mechanism caused by intermolecular interaction (hydrogen bond ?) of the polar molecules of the salt resulting from the hydrazo compound and the acid; equilibrium between the polar molecules is established at ionic reaction rates. There are 3 tables and 6 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organicheskikh poluproduktov i krasiteley im. K. Ye. Voroshilova (Scientific Research Institute of Organic Intermediates and Dyes imeni K. Ye. Voroshilov)

PRESENTED: June 26, 1959, by B. A. Kazanskiy, Academician

SUBMITTED: June 24, 1959

Card 3/3

KROLIK, L.G.; LUKASHEVICH, V.O.

Synthesis of *p*-semidine by the action of acid on 1,2'-hydrazonaphthalene. Dokl. AN SSSR 135 no.5:1139-1142 D '60. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organicheskikh poluproduktov i krasiteley. Predstavleno akademikom B.A. Kazanskim.
(Hydrazine) (Phenylenediamine)

KROLIK, L.G.; LUKASHEVICH, V.O.

"Thermal" regrouping of hydrazo compounds. Dokl. AN SSSR 139
no.1:110-113 J1 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organicheskikh poluproduktov i krasiteley im. K.Ye. Voroshilova. Predstavleno akademikom B.A. Kazanskim.

(Hydrazo compounds)

LUKASHEVICH, V.O.; KROLIK, L.G.

"Thermal" rearrangement of hydrazo compounds in various solvent.
Dokl. AN SSSR 147 no.5:1090-1093 D '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organicheskikh poluproduktov i krasiteley. Predstavleno akademikom B.A. Kazanskim.
(Hydrazo compounds)

PROLIK, Ye.

PROLIK, Ye.

Agricultural Machinery - Maintenance and Repair

Methods in teaching repair work. MTS 12 No. 8, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1952 ~~1953~~, Uncl.

KROLIK, Ye.

Training of master-mechanizers. Prof. -tekh.obr. 11 no.1:9-12 '54.
(MLBA 7:6)

1. Prepodavatel' Borovskoy shkoly masterov proizvodstvennogo obucheniya
mekhanizatorov sel'skogo khozyaystva. (Technical education)

MAKIYENKO, Nikolay Ivanovich; ~~KROLIK, Z.M.~~; OSTAPENKO, N.M.; PESHKOV, Ye.O.;
RYABOV, N.P.; YUDIN, S.T.; DUBROVSKIY, V.A., redaktor; PEDOTOVA, A.P.,
tekhnicheskij redaktor

[Machine-shop practice and fundamental knowledge of materials]
Slesarnoe delo s osnovami materialovedeniia. Izd. 2-oe. Moskva, Gos.
izd-vo selkhoz. lit-ry, 1956. 414 p. (MIRA 9:10)
(Machine-shop practice)
(Agricultural machinery--Repairing)